

博士研究生人学考试英语辅导用书

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考博英语阅读理解、翻译 与写作高分突破

博士研究生入学英语考试命题研究组 编著

中国人民大学出版社 • 北京 •

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考博英语阅读理解、翻译与写作高分突破/博士研究生入学英语考试命题研究组编著 北京:中国人民大学出版社,2009 (博士研究生入学考试英语辅导用书) ISBN 978-7-300-10432-4

- Ⅰ. 考…
- Ⅱ. 博…
- Ⅲ. ①英语-阅读教学-研究生-人学考试-自学参考资料
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 - ③英语-写作-研究生-入学考试-自学参考资料

N. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 034091 号

博士研究生入学考试英语辅导用书

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出版发行 中国人民大学出版社

杜 址 北京中关村大街 31号 邮政编码 100080

电

话 010-62511242 (总编室)

010-62511398 (质管部)

010-82501766 (邮购部)

010-62514148 (门市部)

010-62515195 (发行公司)

010-62515275 (盗版举报)

址 http://www.crup.com.cn

http://www.lkao.com.cn(中国1考网)

销 新华书店 经

XX

印 刷 北京鑫霸印务有限公司

规 格 185 mm×260 mm 16 开本

次 2009年5月第1版 版

印 张 26.25 ED 次 2009年5月第1次印刷

字 数 633 000 定 价 42.00 元

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中国加入 WTO 之后,改革开放逐步深化,与国外进行的经济、贸易、科学、教育、管理和军事等领域的合作也更加紧密,从而对我国人才的知识水平提出了更高的要求。社会对博士、硕士研究生等高层次人才的需求越来越大,报考硕士、博士研究生的考生正在逐年增多。从整体上看,由于博士生招生形势的不断发展,各院校博士生入学考试的难度越来越大,对考生的外语水平要求也越来越高,特别是听、说能力。攻读博士学位的学生,一方面应该具备坚实的专业理论基础和扎实的科研能力,另一方面还应该具备较强水平的外语能力。

综合考察最近的图书市场,有关硕士研究生英语考试的辅导资料很多,而直接针对博士研究生入学英语考试的指导用书几近空白。报考博士研究生的考生对如何复习应考常常感到无所适从,他们迫切需要一套高质量的考前辅导资料,以应对考博英语的实际要求,帮助其把握命题规律,在考试中获取高分。

博士研究生入学英语考试主要测试听力、语法、词汇、阅读理解、完形填空、翻译、写作等方面的知识,各个招生院校的试题尽管具体的考查范围有些出入,但是基本上都是在这些题型的范畴内出题。具体考查内容归纳总结如下:

听力理解部分主要测试考生对一般性听力材料的理解与判断能力,要求考生听过一遍后回答所提问题。主要考查考生如下能力: (1) 判断对话场景; (2) 判断人物关系及身份; (3) 理解说话者的意图、观点或态度; (4) 理解话语要点和含义; (5) 获取具体信息; (6) 理解中心思想: (7) 进行有关的判断和推理。

词汇部分主要测试考生是否具备一定的词汇量和根据上下文对词和词组意义进行判断的能力。每题有一个留有空白的英文句子,要求考生从所给的四个选项中选出可填在空白处的最恰当的词或词组。

完形填空部分主要测试考生在语篇层次上的理解能力以及对词汇表达方式和结构掌握的程度。考生应具有借助词汇、句法及上下文线索对语言进行综合分析和应用的能力,要求考生就篇章所留空白分别从四个选项中选出最佳答案。

阅读理解部分主要测试考生在规定时间内通过阅读获取相关信息的能力。考生须完成 1800~2000 词的阅读量 (3篇~6篇短文),并作答文后题目。要求考生能:(1)掌握中心思想、主要内容和具体细节;(2)进行相关的判断和推理;(3)准确把握某些词和词组在上下文中的特定含义;(4)领会作者观点和意图、判断作者的态度。

英译汉部分要求考生将一篇近 400 词的英语短文中有下划线的 5 个句子翻译成汉语, 主要测试考生是否能从语篇的角度正确理解英语原句的意思,并能用准确、达意的汉语书

而表达出来。

写作部分要求考生按照命题、所给提纲或背景图、表,写出一篇不少于 200 字的短文。目的是测试考生用英语表达思想或传递信息的能力,以及对英文写作基础知识的实际运用。

为了更好地帮助考生复习,了解各高等院校考试的内容、要求、题型以及难易程度,并通过有效的考前试题训练掌握各种题型的答题方法和技巧,提高得分能力,我们根据多年的教学实践经验,在认真分析了北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学、中国科学院、中国科技大学、复旦大学、同济大学、南京大学、武汉大学、厦门大学等 50 余所重点高等院校最近几年博士生入学考试英语试题的考点、难点、重点及命题套路之后,倾情奉献了这套《博士研究生入学考试英语辅导用书》系列丛书,包括《考博英语综合辅导教程》、《考博英语全国重点院校真题详解》、《考博英语模拟试卷与精解》、《考博英语词汇分级考点详注》、《考博英语词汇、语法与完形填空高分突破》、《考博英语阅读理解、翻译与写作高分突破》共六本。

这套丛书的特色如下:

一、作者阵容强大、辅导经验丰富、深谙命题动态

这套丛书作者长期从事考博英语命题、阅卷与辅导,对考博英语的考点非常熟悉。他们具有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验,深谙命题规律和出题的动态,从而使本丛书具有极高的权威性。这套丛书的出版凝结着参与编写的专家学者多年教学、命题、评卷的经验。

二、鲜明的创新特色、编写体例非常符合考生的需要

这套丛书全面吸收了同类图书的优点,结合作者丰富的辅导经验,博采众长,推陈出新,使丛书结构和内容具有鲜明的创新特色。下面分别加以介绍。

《考博英语综合辅导教程》:参考全国重点院校的最新考试大纲,按照最新精神编写。在编写过程中,特别注意知识的系统性。在每章后都编写了足量的同步强化练习题,并给出答案和解析。考生可通过做这些强化练习题进行自测,巩固复习成果。该书力求把重点、难点与考点讲深、讲透。

《考博英语全国重点院校真题详解》:历史是一面镜子,了解过去可以预知未来。通过对历年试题的详细解析,考生可以了解命题原则与规律。研习有代表性的院校的真题是复习备考中必不可少的关键环节,也是考生掌握考试动态、赢得高分的最佳捷径。循着命题人的思路,我们就可以把握考试的脉搏,明确考试的重点和难点。

《考博英语模拟试卷与精解》: 许多考生缺乏实际临场经验。该书将精辟阐明解题思路,全面展现题型变化,将浩渺的习题浓缩于有限的模拟题精华中,迅速提高考生快速、准确、灵活的解题能力,为考生全程领航和理性分析,引领考生高效通过考试难关。每套试卷都有详细的标准答案和解析。考生可以利用模拟试卷进行考前模拟实战训练,检验自己的学习成果,及时进行查漏补缺,有针对性地进行复习备考。

《考博英语词汇分级考点详注》: 该书包括博士生入学考试基本词汇及其衍生词汇共计万余例。该书最大的亮点就是将词汇复习与考试紧密结合,将全国重点院校的词汇测试试题按照词汇的分类进行了详细深入的分析,让考生能巩固对该词的掌握和运用,做到记单词与考试紧密结合,对考试内容融会贯通。

《考博英语词汇、语法与完形填空高分突破》:该书以重点、难点和疑点为依据,在精心研究重点院校真题的基础上,组织编写了同步练习题,相信会对考生有所裨益。该书难易结合,试题与考试真题难易程度相当,它系统、全面地对大纲规定的知识点从多方位、多角度进行考查。通过做同步练习题,考生可以牢固掌握词汇、语法与完形填空的相关内容,融会贯通,举一反三,为最后赢得考试高分打下坚实的基础。

《考博英语阅读理解、翻译与写作高分突破》: 该书在认真研究全国重点院校的阅读理解、翻译与写作部分的相关考点以后,编写了符合考试深度的同步辅导与强化练习题,让考生能见识、熟悉考查的各种题型,达到熟能生巧的境地。

实践证明,一套好的复习资料,能够帮助考生收到事半功倍的效果。我们以考博英语专家组辅导经验的深厚积累,以在继承中创新、在开拓中前进的精神,凭借阵容强大的专家编写队伍,向广大考生奉献这套辅导书,希望能帮助考生在考试中蟾宫折桂,夺得高分!

在这套丛书的编写过程中,得到了北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学、中国科学院、中国科技大学、复旦大学、同济大学、南京大学、武汉大学、西安交通大学、厦门大学高等院校给我们提供的大力支持,在此表示由衷的感谢。

由于时间仓促、错误和纰漏之处诚望广大读者批评指正。

编著者 干北大燕园

目前,我国博士生英语入学考试采取的是各招生院校自行命题、自行组织考试的办法,各个院校的考试重点、命题特点都有相当大的不同。国内没有统一的考试大纲,这主要是由于国内没有对博士生入学英语考试采取统考形式。从整体上看,各院校博士生入学考试的难度越来越大,对考生的外语水平要求也越来越高,特别是听说能力。国际化人才首先要具备良好的外语水平,包括听、说、读、写、译的综合能力。

教育部《硕士、博士学位研究生英语教学大纲》提出,博士生入学考试的3门课程之一一博士生英语入学考试的理论指导标准是:"博士生入学时,其英语水平原则上应达到或略高于硕士生的水平";应具有"熟练的阅读能力"、"较好的写作能力"和"一定的听说能力"。博士生英语入学考试很大程度上是一种水平测试,很多考生能用英语进行流利的交流,但在博士生入学考试中外语成绩却没能达线。考博英语考查的不只是英语方面的基础知识,而是基础知识与实际应用能力的综合考查。从全国重点院校的博士研究生入学考试英语试卷来看,向主观题型发展是今后考试的趋势,如北京航空航天大学、西安交通大学考博试卷中全是主观题型,仅考汉译英、英译汉和写作;又如北京大学考博试卷中有篇章改错,阅读题还曾采用没有客观题、只有主观问答和阅后写总结的形式,现在又增加了英文解释和选择。因此,考生要想取得好成绩,应重视主观题型的备考和能力的提高。

英语考试是考生参加博士生入学考试中最大的障碍和挑战。许多考生并非由于专业课的缘故,而是由于英语考试未达到所报考学校最低录取分数线而与自己理想的学校失之交臂。外语成绩一直是筛选考生入选博士研究生的最重要的尺度。

根据统计可知,全国博士生入学英语考试录取分数线总体呈上升趋势,这主要是由于报考人数增加和整体考生水平增加。许多院校的录取分数线几年之内没有任何变化,呈持续稳定趋势,例如,中国社科院 2000 年为 50 分,后几年为 55 分,2004 年为 57 分。北大2004 年录取分数线为 50 分。近年来各院校博士生入学英语考试实际录取分数线在 50~60 分之间波动,有的院校少数专业破格录取分数也可能降到 50 分以下。

听力的难度有所增大,这是因为听写在听力考试中逐渐被采用和推广。听写与其他听力选择题的区别是,当考生听不懂的时候,一分都不可能猜写出来,而其他听力选择题有可能猜对。翻译和写作都属于非标准化的题型,即主观测试题,这说明了博士生入学英语考试中能力测试的成分很大。尤其是有的院校还加了英语口试。

通过对国内重点院校近年考题进行分析可知,翻译(汉译英和英译汉)和写作平均占总分的30分左右,最高的为财政部财科所的70分,最低的为北京大学的15分。一些院

校考试题型中特别强调某一方面的测试,如北京师范大学的题型比较特殊,翻译和写作占55分,阅读占30分,听力占15分;财政部财科所翻译和写作就占了70分,并且听力没有和笔试合计,这说明了该研究所将来对阅读和写作要求较高;天津大学博士生入学英语测试中没有阅读理解,而是用其他考试题型代替阅读理解。因此考生复习的时候,要有针对性地强化训练。对于同时报考两所院校的考生,尤其要注意不同院校的题型差别。

为了更好地帮助考生复习,了解各高等院校考博英语命题特点和出题动态,我们参照一些名校博士生入学英语考试大纲,认真研究了 50 多所高校的 150 多份历年考博英语真题,在认真分析近几年全国多所院校博士生入学英语考题中的考点、难点、重点及命题套路之后,倾情奉献了这本《考博英语阅读理解、翻译与写作高分突破》。本书特点如下。

一、名师主笔、编写阵容强大

本书的主编都是考博英语的首席主讲专家,他们都在全国一线亲自辅导广大考生的考前复习,有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验,深谙命题规律和出题的动态,他们集合清华大学、北京大学和中国人民大学等名校的权威信息,浓缩成本书。

二、自成体系, 经典备考范例

本书紧紧联系当前各个高校考博英语的考试动态以及最新形式与政策,注重实际操作 演练。本书以真题为纽带,编写了足量的同步辅导与强化训练习题,严格贴近考试真题难 度和深度。

三、技巧实用, 志在高分

本书除了习题本身贴近考博英语真题以外,还详细拆解应试技巧,练习题目后面均附有详细的解答。考生只要能认真阅读本书,深化理解并熟悉各种题型并熟练运用各种解题 技巧,就一定能够在考试中取得理想的成绩。

由于时间有限,不当之处在所难免,望广大读者和专家批评指正。

编著者

考博英语阅读理解、翻译 与写作 高分 突 破 の NT 由 東 T ら

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Chapter 1_{第一章} 阅读理解

● 第一节 阅读理解基本考情分析 ●

根据对全国重点院校博士生人学英语考试题型进行分析,阅读理解分值平均为 30 分左右,最高为 50 分,最低为 15 分(如下表所示)。阅读理解部分主要考查考生理解具体信息、掌握文章大意、猜测生词词义并进行推断等能力。要求考生根据所提供的四篇文章(每篇约 5 道题目,总长度为 1 600 词)的内容,从每题所给出的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

院校	阅读理解分值		
北京大学	10~15		
清华大学	40~50		
中国人民大学	20		
复旦大学	. 40		
中国科技大学	30		
上海交通大学	30		
武汉大学	30		

国内部分院校博士生入学英语考试阅读理解分值比较

阅读理解能力测试的主要要求是:

- (1) 掌握所读材料的主旨大意,以及用以说明主旨和大意的事实和细节。
- (2) 既理解具体的事实,也理解抽象的概念。
- (3) 既理解字面意思,也理解深层含义,包括作者的态度、意图等。
- (4) 能理解某句、某段的意义,并能把握全篇的文脉,即句与句、段与段之间的关系,并能据此进行推理和判断。
 - (5) 能根据材料所提供的信息,结合应有的常识正确判断生词和短语的含义。

(一) 阅读理解题的命题依据及趋势

阅读理解题主要是考查考生获取准确信息的能力。考查包括两大类:一类为客观理解题,即理解文章中叙述的具体事实和抽象概念;另一类为主观理解题,即通过阅读文章,对文章的主旨和深一层的意义、作者的意图和态度以及整篇文章的逻辑关系有更深入的理解,并据此进行推理和判断。

根据对近几年阅读理解试卷的分析,可推测未来该题型仍会保持其命题的基本原则,在选择文段方面会涉及更多交际功能强、实用性强的应用文、说明文等,出现包括人文、社会、历史、科学、政经等多领域的文化题材。题目设计会进一步向较深层次发展,需要考生有足够的词汇储备量和丰富的相关知识积累,利用所获信息解决问题。综合归纳、推理判断以及细节转换理解题会更加突出。

在解题中,可将题型进行分类,还应明确命题立意,如:

- (1) 注意篇章结构组织的分析理解题的立意。
- (2) 注意词语转换理解题的立意。
- (3) 注意细节理解题中转换理解的立意。

题目设计上无一道题可直接"对号人座",均要通过词义语意进行转换理解,需找到与之对应的相近意义的词和句,有时要进行快速计算或归纳。

- (4) 注意判断推理题的立意。
- 一般可分事实判断推理题和识别语气心态两种。
- (5) 注意主旨理解的立意。

考生在解答此类题目时,应仔细寻找文中的关键句。

(二) 阅读理解题的解题对策及技巧

根据历年来的试卷命题特点,英语篇章阅读理解题对考生提出了如下的能力要求:

- (1) 丰富的英语词语知识和巩固、扎实、熟练的英语语法知识。
- (2) 综合运用各项英语基础知识和阅读技巧,进行快速阅读以获取信息的能力。
- (3) 正确的阅读方法、科学的阅读技巧和合理的阅读速度。
- (4) 正确分析认识文章结构,理解各段落、各层次之间的逻辑关系和表达方法。
- (5) 要求信息全面、理解深刻、推导合理、判断准确。
- (6) 丰富的阅历、广博的知识和多样的背景了解。

从历年的考博试题来看,这种能力要求反映在多项选择题中,具体可分为:认定事实,理解主题,理解支撑细节,综合概括,推导结论,推理判断,联想猜测,辨别语气,理解人物性格,识别图形等等。如果把这些试题的考查内容概括起来,基本上可分为四类试题。①猜测词义题。②理解认定事实题(直接理解和语意转换理解)。③归纳概括题。④推理判断题。下面集中分析一下上述四种题型的特点、具体要求以及应试中应注意的问题,并结合近年试题加以举例说明。

1. 猜测词义题

考生猜测词义的能力,即掌握一些猜测生词词义的方法,对排除阅读中某些生词的干扰、降低生词率、提高阅读速度和理解能力是必不可少的。这是考生英语阅读理解能力的一个重要组成部分。在做此类题型时考生可以尽可能地利用上下文来猜测词义,推求未知。在用我们熟悉的词或短语来猜测不熟悉的词义时,应注意:①要对上下文已知部分进行逻辑推理。②有时还必须进行语法分析,特别要注意判断词与词之间的关系。③有时也可依靠自己的常识和经验进行判断。

2. 理解认定事实题

在阅读测试中,这类题占大部分。它多数是针对文章(段落)中的细节而设计的。这

类题一般只针对文章中某一个特定的细节,也可能涉及若干个细节,或者针对文章的主要事实,或利用图表、图形、地图来表示信息等。这类题一般分两种。第一种是直接理解题。这种题的答案与原意直接挂钩,在原文中一目了然,可以直接找到。这种题难度低,只要考生读懂文章就能得分,属于低层次题。第二种是词义转换题。这种题常常是原文有关词语和句子的转换,而不能在原文中直接找到。它要求考生能理解原文中某个短语或句子的含义,从而找到与答案意思相同的词语和句子。这种题属于中层次题。在历年考博试题中占大多数。

3. 归纳概括题

这类题主要考查考生把握全文主题和理解中心思想的能力,也包括分析、归纳文章的段落大意、重要情节、人物特征、环境特点的能力。这种试题要求考生能把握文章的总体,并真正理解主题和中心句;要求能较好地运用概念、判断、归纳、推理等逻辑思维的方法,难度较大,属于高层次题。在运用多项选择法考查考生这方面的阅读理解能力时,重点是考查大多数短文(段落)的主题(subject)、中心思想(main idea)、标题(title)或作者的写作目的(purpose)。

4. 推理判断题

推理是要求考生在阅读过程中沟通外现的和内含的、已述的和未述的含义。判断是要求考生以文章提供的事实为依据,经过分析、思考形成这种或那种的观点。它们都要求考生尽量考虑文中的全部信息或事实,在通盘理解文章的基础上去领会作者的言外之意,并作出正确的推理和判断。这就是对文章深层意义的把握,属于最高层次阅读理解题。

阅读理解题的解题技巧有:

- (1) 通读文章时不要做题,阅读第二遍时再做题。
- (2) 遇到生词不要急。试题中如出现生词,一般会注上中文词义。如果遇到没有注出词义的情况,考生应这样处理:
 - 1) 利用构词法知识来猜测词义。
 - 2) 人名、地名等专有名词,用不着弄清其中文意思是什么。
- 3)有些普通名词要根据上下文去猜测其意义。某些与主旨及答题无关的不常见的名词,如表示动物、树木、建筑、机器、食物等词,只要能确定其大致的类别即可放过。一些不影响答题的形容词及副词也可不必过多花费时间。
- 4)对于有的生词,试卷上故意不注明词义,而把它编成词语释义题。考生要根据上下文选出表达该词在文中的意义的选项。
 - (3) 弄清问题所指,做出正确选择。
- 1) 有的问题是针对文章中的一句话设计的,因此,可以从文章的那句话中找到正确答案。
- 2) 有的问题是针对一段话所陈述的事实设计的,因此,可以从文章的那段话中找到 正确答案。
- 3) 有的问题是针对整篇文章设计的,或者问全文的中心思想,或者要求给文章确定标题,或者要求正确指出事情发生发展的先后顺序,或者要求判断地理位置和相互关系。 这类题要求考生认真弄懂全文意思,根据文中提供的信息或线索进行逻辑推理。
 - (4) 采用排除法,排除以下选项:

- 1) 与文中陈述的事实相反的选项。
- 2) 文中完全没有提到的内容的选项。
- 3) 与全文内容或句子意义不沾边的选项。
- 4) 不合情理或荒谬的选项。
- 5) 表示间接或次要因素的选项(如果选项中既有直接因素,也有间接或次要因素, 应选前者,排除后者)。
 - (5) 不以阅读速度回行。

考生在阅读文字时由于理解的需要,通常速度较为缓慢,倘若一行结束后,用此速度 回到下一行首,无形中会挤占部分宝贵的阅读时间。建议考生养成快速回行的习惯,即比 阅读文字的速度快一倍左右迅速回行。这样做,一方面会节省不少时间,另一方面也会使 思维活动加快,其好处是不言而喻的。

● 第二节 重点院校真题演练 ■

Text 1

Sometimes, over a span of many years, a business will continue to grow, generating ever-increasing amounts of cash, repurchasing stock, paying increased dividends, reducing debt, opening new stores, expanding production facilities, moving into new markets, etc., while at the same time its stock price remains *stagnant* (or even falls).

When this happens, the average and professional investors alike tend to overlook the company because they become familiar with the trading range.

Take, for example, Wal-Mart. Over the past five years, the retailing behemoth has grown sales by over 80%, profits by over 100%, and yet the stock price has fallen as much as 30% during that time frame. Clearly, the valuation picture has changed. An investor that read the annual report back in 2000 or 2001 might have passed on the security, deeming it too expensive based on a metric such as the price to earnings ratio. Today, however, the equation is completely different—despite the stock price, Wal-Mart is, in essence, trading at half its former price because each share is backed by a larger dividend, twice the earnings power, more stores, and a bigger infrastructure. Home Depot is in much the same boat, largely because some Wall Street analysts question how fast two of the world's largest companies can continue to grow before their sheer size slows them down to the rate of the general economy.

Coca-Cola is another excellent example of this phenomenon. Ten years ago, in 1996, the stock traded between a range of \$36.10 and \$54.30 per share. At the time, it had reported earnings per share of \$1.40 and paid a cash dividend of \$0.50 per share. Corporate per share book value was \$2.48. Last year, the stock traded within a range of

\$40.30 and \$45.30 per share; squarely in the middle of the same area it had been nearly a decade prior! Yet, despite the stagnant stock price, the 2006 estimates Value Line Investment Survey estimates for earnings per share stand around \$2.16 (a rise of 54%), the cash dividend has more than doubled to \$1.20, book value is expected to have grown to \$7.40 per share (a gain of nearly 300%), and the total number of shares outstanding (未偿付的,未完成的) has actually decreased from 2.481 billion to an estimated 2.355 billion due to the company's share repurchase program. (清华大学 2007 年试题)

<i>J</i> 111	officer and to the company a chare reparement brightness	(11) 1 / 2 4 4 1 / 4 4 1
	1. This passage is probably a part of	
	A. Find Hidden Value in the Market B. B.	ecome Richer
	C. Get Good Bargains D. Id	dentify Good Companies
	2. The italicized word "stagnant" (Line 4,	Para. 1) can be best paraphrased
as .	as	
	A. prominent B. to	errible
	C. unchanged D. p.	rogressing
	3. Wal-Mart is now trading at a much lower price	ce because
	A. it has stored a large quantity of goods	
	B. it has become financially more powerful	
	C. it has been eager to collect money to prevent	bankruptcy
	D. it is a good way to compete with other retaili	ng companies
	4. All the following are shared by Wal-Mart and	Coco-Cola EXCEPT
	A. The cash dividend has increased	
	B. The earning power has become stronger	
	C. Both businesses have continued to grow	
	D. The stock price has greatly decreased	
	5. According to the author, one had better	·
	A. buy more shares when the stock price falls de	own
	B. sell out the shares when the stock price falls	down
	C. do some research on the value of a business v	vhen its stock price falls down
	D invest in the business when its stock price fal	lls down

Text 2

In science the meaning of the word "explain" suffers with civilization's every step in search of reality. Science cannot really explain electricity, magnetism, and gravitation; their effects can be measured and predicted, but of their nature no more is known to the modern scientist than to Thales who first speculated on the electrification of amber. Most contemporary physicists reject the notion that man can ever discover what these mysterious forces "really" are. Electricity, Bertrand Russell says, "is not a thing, like St. Paul's Cathedral; it is a way in which things behave. When we have told how things behave when

they are electrified, and under what circumstances they are electrified, we have told all there is to tell." Until recently scientists would have disapproved of such an idea. Aristotle, for example, whose natural science dominated Western thought for two thousand years, believed that man could arrive at an understanding of reality by reasoning from self-evident principles. He felt, for example, that it is a self-evident principle that everything in the universe has its proper place, hence one can deduce that objects fall to the ground because that's where they belong, and smoke goes up because that's where it belongs. The goal of Aristotelian science was to explain why things happen. Modern science was born when Galileo began trying to explain how things happen and thus originated the method of controlled experiment which now forms the basis of scientific investigation. (北京大学 2007 年 试题)

- Bertrand Russell's notion about electricity is ______.
 disapproved of by most modern scientists
- B. in agreement with Aristotle's theory of self-evident principles
- C. in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward "how" things happen
- D. in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward "why" things happen
- 2. The passage says that until recently scientists disagreed with the idea that
 - A. there are self-evident principles
 - B. there are mysterious forces in the universe
 - C. man cannot discover what forces "really" are
 - D. we can discover why things behave as they do
 - 3. The expression "speculated on" (Line 4) means
 - A. considered

B. suspected

C. expected

D. engaged in buying and selling

Text 3

Opinion polls are now beginning to show an unwilling general agreement that, whoever is to blame and whatever happens from now on, high unemployment is probably here to stay. This means we shall have to find ways of sharing the available employment widely.

But we need to go further. We must ask some fundamental questions about the future work. Should we continue to treat employment as the norm? Should we not rather encourage many other ways for self respecting? Should we not create conditions in which many of us can work for ourselves, rather than for an employer? Should we not aim to revive the household and the neighborhood, as well as the factory and the office as centers of production and work?

The industrial age has been the only period of human history in which most people's work has taken the form of jobs. The industrial age may now be coming to an end, and

some of the changes in work patterns which it brought may have to be reversed. This seems a discouraging thought. But, in fact, it could offer the prospect of a better future for work. Universal employment, as its history shows has not meant economic freedom.

Employment became widespread when the 17th and 18th centuries made many people dependent on paid work by depriving them of the use of the land, and thus of the means to provide a living for themselves. Then the factory system destroyed the cottage industries and removed work from people's homes. Later, as transport improved, first by rail and then by road, people traveled longer distances to their places of employment until, eventually, many people's work lost all connection with their home lives and the places in which they lived.

Meanwhile, employment put women at disadvantage. It became customary for the husband to go out to paid employment, leaving the unpaid work of the home and family to his wife.

All this may now have to change. The time has certainly come to switch some effort and resources away from the impractical goal of creating jobs for all, to the urgent practical task of helping many people to manage without full-time jobs. (清华大学 2006 年试题)

- 1. What idea did the author derive from the recent opinion polls?
- A. Available employment should be redistricted to a small percentage of the population.
- B. New jobs must be created in order to rectify high unemployment figures.
- C. Jobs available must be distributed among more people.
- D. The present high unemployment figures are a fact of life.
- 2. The passage suggests that we should now re-examine our thinking about work and

Λ	he prepared	to admit	that being	employed is	not the only	v kind of	work
Α.	ne prepared	то апши	mai beme	embioved is	not the om	v Killu Ol	WULK

B. create more factories in order to increase our productivity

C. set up smaller private enterprises so that we in turn can employ others

D. be prepared to fill in time by taking up housework

^{3.} The passage tells us that the arrival of the industrial age meant that _____

A. universal employment guaranteed prosperity

B. economic freedom came within everyone's reach

C. patterns of work were fundamentally changed

D. to survive, everyone has to find a job

^{4.} As a result of the enclosures of the 17th and 18th centuries

A. people were no longer legally entitled to own land

B. people were forced to look elsewhere for means of supporting themselves

C. people were not adequately compensated for the loss of their land

D. people were badly paid for the work they managed to find

^{5.} It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.

A. the creation of jobs for all is impossible

- B. we must make every effort to solve the problem of unemployment
- C. people should start to support themselves by learning a practical skill
- D. we should help people to get full-time jobs

Text 4

On September 7, 2001, a 68-year-old woman in Strasbourg, France, had her gall-bladder (胆囊) removed by surgeons, operating via computer from New York. It was the first complete *telesurgery* procedure performed by surgeons nearly 4,000 miles away from their patient.

In New York, Marescaux teamed up with surgeon Michel Gagner to perform the historic long-distance operation. A high-speed fiber-optic service provided by France Telecom made the connection between New York and Strasbourg. The two surgeons controlled the instruments using an advanced robotic surgical system, designed by Computer Motion Inc, that enabled the procedure to be minimally invasive. The patient was released from the hospital after about 48 hours and regained normal activity the following week.

The high-speed fiber-optic connection between New York and France made it possible to overcome a key obstacle to telesurgery—time delay. It was crucial that a continuous time delay of less than 200 milliseconds be maintained throughout the operation, between the surgeon's movements in New York and the return video (from Strasbourg) on his screen. The delay problem includes video coding, decoding and signal transmission time.

France Telecom's engineers achieved an average time delay of 150 milliseconds. "I felt as comfortable operating on my patient as if I had been in the room," says Marescaux.

The successful collaboration (合作) among medicine, advanced technology, and telecommunications is likely to have enormous implications for patient care and doctor training. Highly skilled surgeons may soon regularly perform especially difficult operations through long-distance procedures. The computer systems used to control surgical movement can also lead to a breakthrough in teaching surgical techniques to a new generation of physicians. More surgeons-in-training will have the opportunity to observe their teachers in action in telesurgery operating rooms around the world.

Marescaux describes the success of the remotely performed surgical procedure as the beginning of a "third revolution" in surgery within the last decade. The first was the arrival of minimally invasive surgery, enabling procedures to be performed with guidance by a camera, meaning that the abdomen (腹部) and thorax (胸腔) do not have to be opened. The second was the introduction of computer-assisted surgery, where complicated software algorithms (计算法) enhance the safety of the surgeon's movements during a procedure, making them more accurate, while introducing the concept of distance between the surgeon and the patient. It was thus natural to imagine that this distance—currently several meters in the operating room—could potentially be up to several thousand kilometers. (清华大学